G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

San 92-18(1-16)

File No. 27-20

1920.

Serial Nos. 1-3, 5 6 7 3 4

(San)

Later references.

San 49-26 (1-10)
P. H. 1-40, Pl. 13, 15, 22.

P

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

P:74
B

Serial Nos. 1—3 ; 5 5 4

Part B for Aug 22

SUBJECT.

plague preventive measures

Recorded with no final orders

HS 29/8

WD 1888—GPB—16,826—23-7-21

G. R. S. III—1] 1920.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Sanitary)

NOTES.

File No. 27/1920.

FILE HEADING.

Plague preventive measures

From

No.	Dated	Received
Diary No.	Enclos. Spare Copies.	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

G.R.S. III—3]

2335

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

To Submitted with 2 drafts
Sec → 2 In f.o. no. 8-1690-70/San
28/6/20. 9.2-10-6 & 14.2.20 the
Sanitary Comr the Presidency
of the city municipal Councils
Collector & Dist Magistrate & the Presidency
Surgeon were requested to subm
proposals for giving effect to the
recommendations made in the
f.o. As no proposals have to
been received from any of
these, draft reminders are
put up

688
2/6

3 Issue
No 376-882 dcs 2/6/20
Issued 3/6/20

From the Presdt. Rl Council, Bangalore City,
No 348 of 9.8.20 — Submits a copy of the
Health Offr's report No 145 of 28.7.20 re pro
posals on Plague preventive measures.

To Replies from the Sany. Comr, the Presdts of Bl Bom
the Presdy Gen City Rl Council have not
yet been received & will be awaited.

5 The report of the Health Offr
12/8 is not complete. Some addl Sanrs
are necessary especially in connection with this
regard to the Control of the plague made in
the lines indicated in para 6 of G.O. of 14.2.20.
Comments from the President — nor the
Health Offrs means make efforts to the
point. 6 Call for orders

1109
12.8.20.

9 JUL 1920

CHIEF SECTION
III
PROTECTION BRANCH

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

3

2809

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record

D. 2809.

24)
From the D.C. & Presdt, Dt Bd, Hassan, No C
6/20-2/2-7. 8/14 8-20 — Submits Copy
of report made by a Sub-Committee of the Hassan
Dt Bd, also a Copy of the Resolve of the Dt Bd
adopting the said report, states that it is con-
sidered very necessary to purchase a photographic
requisites & accessories at a cost not exceeding Rs 250/-
making slides & aid in lecturing to the people
the subject of plague & other epidemics & in-
oculation in general, requests early sanc-
tion.

Submitted for perusal. Replies from
Surg. Comr. & Presdy of other Dts to all
awaited. 9 Two draft D.O. reminders are
also put up herewith.

Issue
Dec 31/8/20

28/8
10) Dr is for Consideration whether any
thing should issue in regard to the proposals
referred to in the para 1 of the Dy Comm's Ltr
11) The Sanction applied for (vide para 2
contained by Govt in the ltr) is perhaps
within the discretion of the latter may be
left to Rev. Secy for disposal is a point
for orders. The draft reminders may be kindly apptd for issue
Dec
28.8.20

12) For orders.

3rd Member
Dec 31/8/20

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

13)

14)

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

1971
18-9-20

5 The ~~dup~~ reminders have been issued.
Re- Suit'd for orders on the point
raised in para 11 of the Notes Supra.
Ahm
18.9.20. 3rd Member) — DCS 18/9/20.

16) Mayh dealt with in his Samaha
Lekhin + mayh respond 5
his NW branch when the
proposals are ripe.

Ahm
27/9

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

N.B. Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

3

7109 7529

5

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law File No. 27 of 1920-21

Serial No.

5 From the D.C. & Presd.t, Dt B.d, Tumkur, Rc L.F.C.28 d/ 21.9.20 — Submits proposals in the matter of giving effect to the recommendations made in Connection with the Plague preventive measures in G.O. d/ 14.2.20 ✓

CHIEF SECRETARIAT III PROTECTION BRANCH 30 SEP 1920

17) Submitted. The other replies will be awaited and action in accordance with member's order in para 16 of the notes taken on receipt of all of them.

30/9

Offr 30.9.20.

18) Yes

30/9/20.

6 From the D.C. & Presd.t, Dt B.d, Shimoga, Rc C.216/L-B) d/ 30.9.20 — Fds a memorandum of Mr S. Varadiengar, Dt Health Offr, embodying certain suggestions in Connection with the plague preventive measures & states that he concurs in every one of them.

ARIAT T 1920

19) Submitted. The other replies are awaited.

Offr 5/10/20. 5.10.20

Yes 5/10/20.

7 From the Presdt, City Mul Council, Mysore, Rc 61 d/ 1/6.10.20 — Fds ~~a copy of the said letter~~ & states that it would not be possible for the Mysore Municipality with their slender means to incur the heavy recurring expense of nearly a quarter of a lac of rupees annually & that if Govt would in consideration of the position of the City, graciously grant a subsidy towards such expense, the Muncy would try their best to make the recommendations as made in the G.O. workable

8 From the D.C. Hassan Rc C.166 d/ 7.10.20 — Fds a copy of his letter d/ 16.8.20 (L4) & requests sanction to the proposal made therein to purchase a photographic camera & accessories at

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | ~~Law~~ File No. 27 of 1920-21

Serial No.

at a cost ~~of~~ not exceeding Rs 250/

9. From the D.C. Kolar dt, Rc. L.F.H.C. 156 dt/ 11.10.20 States that he fully agrees with Dr Srinivasa Rao in regard to the plague preventive measures.

20) ~~Labrintada~~. Replies from the Sany. Comr & Pres dents of the Dt Bds of Bangalore, Mysore, Kadur & Chitaldrug are awaited.

21) In regard to the Hassan Dy. Comr's proposal purchase a photographic camera & accessories Member has ordered that it may be referred to the branch when the proposals are rec- (vide para the notes). Submitted for ~~ordrs~~ perusal.

19/10/20 20.10.20. 3rd Member)

2731 21.10.20

RECEIVED 30 OCT 1920

21/10/20.

21/10/20

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2].

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Law File No. 27 of 1920.

11149

5654 3/1/21

Serial No.	
10.	From the Presidt, Dt Bd, Bangalore Dt, Rc D 2 dis 105 of 5.1.21 — Submits a copy of the suggestions made by in the matter of plague operations Mr D.V. Kuppuswami Headr, Dt Sany. Offr and states that he fully agrees with them. The main file was sent to the Rev Secty on 18.11.20 with D-Rc 10419 in connection with the proposal of the D.C. Hassan, to purchase a Photographic camera for the use of the Dt Sany. offr during his tours. May the return of the file be awaited ? 14/1/21 The Branch may be reminded. Yes 15/1/21.
20.	The Rev-Secty for kindly noting at what Stage the file refd to above is & when its return may be expected. 24/1 24/1/21 (Rev. Secty)
	The main file is subt to the Revenue Secretary today along with the file relating to the supply of a camera & Slides to the Itinerant-Inspectr and the continuance of the services of the called Mr.
	24/1/21 (Secty Secty) Sd/- 25/1/21. 25/1 The Rev. Secty will kindly put up the file refd to above if it has been received 4/2/21 (Rev. Secty) The file (Sans 27-20) is put up.

D-No 5654
24-1-21.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

2112-1
22033

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Sav File No. 27 of 1920-21

Serial No.

Replies from the Dt Bds of Mysore, Kadur & Chitaldrug Dts are still due. The Sanry. Comrs ad-interim reply received on the subject is herewith submitted. The receipt of the Consolidated Statement will, if approved be awaited.

4/2/21 — Yes 5/2/21.

Issued with D.O reminder.

31/3/21.

Issued 18552-4 3/4/21 31/3/21.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Chitaldrug Dt
Roc 33 L.F. 20-21 & 18.4.1921.
Forwards proposal in connection with
Dr. Srinivasa Rao's note on Plague Operation
within state.

Submitted. The replies from Dcs of Mysore
Kadur will be awaited if appd

22.4.21 — Yes 22/4/21.

12. From the D.C. Kadur Dt, Roc 421 L.B & 2.5.21 — Forwards a memo containing his proposals in connection with Dr Srinivasa Rao's note on plague prevention measures.

Submitted. Replies from the D.C. Mysore & the Sanry Comrs will, if approved, be awaited.

7/5/21 — Yes 7/5/21

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

5325

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San File No. 27 of 192

Serial No.	
13.	From the Sany. Comr., Rs. G.C. 503-48 d/3. 6. 21— Submits Statements of expenditure under plague & oth epidemics during 1918-19 & 1919-20 & states that t rules laid down in G.O.Rs. 21371-402/San 10 17-12 d/25. 3.18, paras 14 & 22 appear to meet all requirements as far as plague preventive m sures also are concerned. Submitted for perusal. Reply from the D.C. Rep will, if approved, be awaited. 9/6. 9/6/21 Yes. 10/6/21. Subd with a D.O. reminder 24/6. 24/6. Issued 25-119 24/6/21. Reply from the Dc Khyber alone is du Subd with a DO reminder for approval or other orders. 20/8. 22/8/21 Issued 1235/1/9/21 From the Deputy Commissioner, Khyber No 52 Dis 456/KB. 21-22 d 13.5.22. Submits opinion regarding the adop of Plague Preventive measures. Subd. Replies have not been received from.

10 JE. 1921

Gus

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

69669
921-40

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Secn File No. 27 of 1920

Serial No.

Some of the replies are mostly repetitions of those received since Dr. Sreenivasa Rao's note on the first order

JBT

Presidents of all the District Boards & City Municipal Councils. A consolidated statement showing briefly the suggestions of each Officer will be put up, if appd, after perusal

JBT
27/5/22

Yes
Secy
29/5/22

A statement showing the summary of the correspondence on the subject is put up.

JBT
31/5/22 (Revsecy.)

Secy
2/8/22

Tml
1/8

Let the St be typed & issued
W/4/8/22

Submitted with a typed statement.

JBT
1/8/22 Dewan)

Secy
1/8/22

Dewan's order on

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Sanitary 42/4

1. Plague Administration. How is the budget grant of Rs 10,700 utilized? who sanctions the expenditure? who bears the expen. etc.

The Amount is used for meeting the cost of operations to prevent the spread of plague & other epidemics. The town & minor Municipalities and the District Boards have to provide funds for the purpose in their budgets, the scale in the case of municipalities being at 1000/- per year for ~~each~~ every 10,000 population. If owing to undue severity or other cause the allotment is likely to be exceeded, the local bodies may apply to govt for a grant-in-aid through the Sanitary Commissioner.

2) In the case of city municipalities half the expenditure incurred by the municipalities on plague or any other epidemic is to be met out of the allotment for plague in the Sanitary budget. The bill for half the cost has to be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner who after countersigning it has to send it to Govt for sanction. (Vide Govt no. G. 21371-402/San 10-17-12 & 25.4.1919 ~~Govt~~ rules 1 & 2 & Govt no. & 10690-706/San 92-28-16 & 14.2.1920 para 12)

G. R. S. III-21

4 7

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San File No. 27 of 1920.

Serial No.

3) The Standing orders on the subject are also put up.

(Rev Secy.) Secy 17/7/20

DEWAN'S OFFICE
Rec'd on JUL 24 1923
Reg. No. 613

Dewan 22/7 dg

4) Was the report called for last year.

x: para 12 of G.O. no 18690-706 & 14.2.20

5) The secy may give further info like the S.E.

4/ 25/7 22/7 dg

P.V.D.I in fr 27 of 20.

6) Kind reference is invited to the Sanitary Commissioner's letter x no R.C. 503-48 of 3rd June 1920 with enclosures. He has enclosed statements showing the distribution of the allotment under "Plague & other epidemic charges" for 1918-19 and 1919-20. The forecast for the next 5 years called for in para 12 (last but one) has not been received.

7) He also states that the provisions of paragraphs 14 & 22 in the rules for combating epidemics are enough to meet all the requirements

Kind D.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 27 of 19 do

Serial No.

requirements so far as plague prevention measures are concerned.

Subd for orders -

J&A 21/8/22 (Rev Secy.)

Dcs 24/8/22

Dcs 24/8/22

Sd

DEWAN'S OFFICE
RECD ON AUG 21 1922
No. 230

Sec. for further action

Ys

21/8/22

Dcs

Submitted. If appd these papers may be recorded now

J&A 24/8/22

Yes Dcs 24/8/22

Q

REVENUE & JUDICIAL DEPT. 22 AUG 1922 LOCAL BRANCH ERNAKULAM

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Statement showing the summary of the correspondence with the Pre

for the prevention

No. 1.	Office corresponding. 2.	Evacuation. 3.	Inoculation. 4.	Disinfection. 5.	Di o
1	Note dated 18th January 1919 by Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao, the late Sanitary Commissioner.	To be effective must be thorough. Houses once evacuated should not be entered before disinfection. To facilitate evacuation and desiccation, sheds should be erected.	Inoculation necessary and --- should be repeated at each fresh epidemic.	After removing all articles from an infected house, desiccation by spreading a thin layer of paddy straw all over the house and --- setting fire to it. This will kill the rat fleas.	1. tic car dur sea 2. gra sho pro ry be
	G.O. No. G.18690 -706/Sany.92 of 18-16 dated --- 14th February 1920 passing orders on the above.	1. Evacuation should be thorough & timely. Everything --- should be removed to facilitate desiccation. No house vacated should be reoccupied within 2 months and should be desiccated and white-washed - before reoccupation. 2. Arrangements should be made for the erection of sheds of approved --- designs, to be substantially built. 3. People should avail themselves of the facilities usually - provided for - evacuation, viz. supply of bamboos, &c.	To be resorted - to, to obtain --- full benefit, in the incipient - stage of the --- epidemic instead of at its height.	Disinfection by desiccation by a trained - - staff. All --- grains &c., to be exposed to bright sun --- light.	Mun to la ir cc of sh dc tr be or of cc of ta si th me
	Bangalore City Municipality --- No. 34 dated 9th August 1920. (Diary No. 2335)				

ents of District Boards and Municipalities on measures to be adopted Plague in the State

sociation an from rats. 6.	Spread of knowledge 7.	Construction of isolation hospitals 8.	Ways and means. 9.	Remarks. 10.
destruc- barium ite baits the off ses and godowns be rat Necessa- laws to ied.	People including even Medical Officers have incorrect ideas about -- Plague. They require to be educated.		1. Capitalists -- with philanthropic tendencies - may be induced - to construct rat proof houses and let them out. 2. Government - - should give subsidies to Building Societies -- for a similar -- purpose.	
alities e bye- nsist- on the uction proof and ge- Grain should ulated lines re- dation Sani- ommis- with vern- f India.		In Bangalore, Mysore & the Kolar Gold - Fields, there are E.D.Hospitals. Other Municipal --- owns with a opulation of 5,000 and upwards should have a small isolation -- hospital in charge of the local medical officer with half a dozen beds located near the dispensary.	Amildars are provided with permanent advances of Rs. 50/-. Municipalities --- should make a -- provision of - - Rs. 1,000/- for every 10,000 population for --- epidemic charges. In case the - - available provision is inade- - quate, Government may be approached for a special -- grant-in-aid. The Municipal - - Councils of Bangalore & Mysore ~~were~~ are given half the cost of their expenses on epidemics from State.	
	The Health Officer or the - Sanitary staff whenever they go out for inspection, ~~they~~ must get into touch with the people and explain to them the cause for the out-break of Plague ~~and~~			

4	Mysore City Municipality. No. 41 dated 6th October 1920. (Diary No. 8215)			
5	Bangalore District. No. Dis.105 of 20-21 dated -- 5th January -- 1921. (Diary No.14449)			
6	Kolar District.. No. L.F.H.C. 156 dated 11th October 1920. (Diary No. 8665)	People may be - induced to construct permanent sheds -- for occupation during the - - out-break of - epidemic diseases.		
7.	Tumkur District No. L.F.G.C. 28 of 20-21 dated 21st September 1920 (Diary No.7109)	Carts may be used for removing things to sheds. The evacuated - houses may be kept under - lock & key by a responsible officer to prevent people from exposing themselves to the risk of infection.	Inoculation may be popularised by means of - lectures.	In town Municipalities a permanent or temporary trained staff may be employed. In villages the conservancy staffs may be trained for the purpose. The - disinfectants may be stocked at Taluk Head Quarters for use in Towns and - Villages.

asures sug l in the are im- icable, ow- o the low ard of sa- y con- ce of the e.	~~it etc~~ Leaflets may be published. The Inspector-General of Education may be addressed to instruct the Head masters of Promary Schools to teach the cause, prevention, etc., of Plague.		Amount required for next 5 years. 1. Anti-rat measures Rs. 75,000 2. Other measures Rs. 12,875. 3. E.D.Hospitals Rs. 37,000.	The measures can be worked out if a subsidy were t be granted, as the means of the Municipality are slender.
struction f season ans of rat and rat n.				
struction nsoned may be in large as it re- s care and on. A spe- staff may ained for rpose. s may be to Local s and indi- ls for con- ting rat granaries.	Mass education by means of lectures and practical demonstrations, especially during the time of Jamabandy.		An annual contribution of Rs.7,000 may be sanctioned for expenditure in connection with Anti-Plague measures and construction of Isolation Hospitals.	
lestruction poison more ective as s do not go traps after me.		Until Isolation Hospitals are built, the in-patient Was may be used. The Turkutown Municipality has constrted 3 Health Cps and one Isation Ward th 6 beds.	The cost of constructing Isolation Wards in the compounds of the dispensaries may be met equally from State, Municipality & District Funds, the recurring cost being met by the Municipalities and District Boards in equal proportion.	

8	Mysore District. No. D_2Dis.456-L.B. of 21-22 -- dated 13th May - 1922. (Diary No. 8609)	1. Removal of - all things to sheds, which -- are not strong & commodious, - is not possible. So it - may be ordered that the things left in the -- houses should be removed and the houses disinfected. 2. Delay of two months for re-occupation is a hardship especially in -- rainy season. 3. Bamboos - - should be more promptly supplied than at present. 4. In the financial situation of most Municipalities, it is not possible to construct plague sheds. People too are - not favourable to the idea of seggregation.		The conservancy staff & village servants may be trained in disinfection work.
	Hassan District. No. C. 166/L.F. dated the 7th -- October 1920.			
	Kadur District. No.C421 of 1920 dated 2nd May - 1921.	In large places a few permanent sheds may be - put up for ready occupation. Camping grounds should be provided with - - wells, &c.	If plague prevails in more than one place, special medical officer may be posted for this work. To popularise inoculation, small --- presents may be offered to the poor.	Disinfection by desiccation to be conducted - by trained - - staffs. After disinfection - houses must be white-washed - and swept.

The matter of arrying on a - ampaign against ats has to be eft to people nemselves, sup- ying them - - ith rat traps nd rat poisons The measures ecommended by ne Government f India for -- he control of rain trade as lso insisting n houses, - - nops & godowns eing rendered at proof may - e tried in se- ected Municipalities.		The construction is not possible under the present financial condition of most of the Municipalities.	
	Requests sanction to the -- purchase of a photographic - camera at a -- cost of Rs.250 to make slides to aid in lecturing to people on Plague.		
set of bye- - aws may be - - ramed making - t penal to use holesale grain epots as resi- ential quar- - ers.	Propagandist - work may be - carried on -- through the - Sanitary - - Agency.		Cost of shed materials to be met from Municipal - and District - - funds in the - - case of urban -- & rural areas, - respectively. The cost of isolation hospitals - may be met in -- the same way as the L. F. Dispensaries.

11	Shimoga District No. C.214/L.B. - 20-21 dated the 30th September - 1920.	To facilitate - evacuation - - each Municipality should -- stock shed materials for 40 sheds for every 1000 houses. To facilitate immediate supply of materials, Municipal Vice-Presidents may either indent the required materials and stock them or permit one of the Municipal contractors to -- stock them and supply them to the parties at the requisition of the -- Vice President.		Disinfection -- is effective only when accompanied by evacuation and inoculation. No establishment is necessary for Municipalities but in rural areas the Sanitary Inspector may be given a - whole-time - servant.
12	Chitaldrug District. No. C.33/L.E.20-21 dated 18th - April 1922.	People delay in vacating houses, as shed materials are -- not received - in time. To avoid this, Forest Depots -- may established at District Headquarters. The materials may be supplied to the Presidents of Taluk Boards and Municipalities or requisition It is enough if 8 sheds are -- built at Devangere and 4 at each of the remaining Municipalities.	Only such medical officers as have received - training in inoculation should be posted to -- the local dispensaries.	Not less than people of the Conservancy - Staff in each Municipality must be trained and employed. There - must be an - itinerant disinfection gang under the - Maistry in - each Taluk. The Presidents of Taluk Boards Municipalities must keep the necessary disinfectants and apparatus.

E.W.M.

8/4/22

; best and the siest bait -- a piece of coanut or - - ion slightly asted. Traps ould be ~~maxim~~ cleaned with rm water, co- ander before e. Compelling rchants to - ild rat proof anaries is - practicable. del granaries y be built & t out in - - rge Municipa- ties. Cats ould be rear-	District Health Officers may - give lectures during their - tours.	A certain num- ber of health camps should - be kept ready in each Muni- cipality. @The Travellers' Bungalow at - Shimoga may be used as an iso- lation hospit- al. In other places a cer- tain number of plinths may be kept ready for use whenever - necessary. A trained nurse is necessary - for Shimoga.		The Health Officer who has drawn up the Note - - gives a state ment showing the distribu- tion of shed materials in each Munici- pality in the District. @The Deputy -- Commissioner states that this is not possible as the Excise - Office is -- located ther
; destruction equires the -- -operation ~~ex~~ d continued - fort of all - e people - - roughout the ar. Destruc- ion by poison y be tried in lected areas, g., Davangere, rihar, &c. The ich may be in- ced to render eir houses -- t proof, ~~and~~ he poor being rovided with t proof hous- s, built by Co- eratie Socie- ies started -- or the purpose.	The help of vo- lunteer work- ers may be in- vited to give lectures. The Medical & Sa- nitary Staffs may lecture - during their - tours and con- tribute arti- cles on health to the local - paper "Vrithan- tha Rathnakara" There must be a health supple- ment to the -- Mysore Gazette.	Every important town should -- have an isola- tion ward - - close to the - local dispensa- ry in charge - of the Sub As- sistant Surgeon 6 beds ~~at~~ Devan- gere ~~and~~ 2 ~~at~~ Chitaldrug & 2 ~~at~~ Harihar may be put up for the present.	The cost of the - disinfectants to be borne by Ta- luk Boards or -- Municipalities. The cost of the Staff may be met out of the - - amount placed at the disposal of the Deputy Com- missioner. The House-build- ing Co-operative Societies may be financed partly by Government & partly by Muni- cipalities, if necessary.	To create a mo- ral fear in -- the minds of - the villagers; some coercive measures are - necessary, and necessary pro- visions may be made under - - Village Sanita tion Rules, -- The penalties prescribed for the breach of the Rules may be enhanced - though they -- may be exercis ed on very - - rare occasions

15

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
the *191* .

Date of issue..... 7/7

Signed by..... M° Dey

Section Rev

File No. 27—20

Serial No. 1

No. G 376-85

To

The presidents of City
Municipal Councils,
Bangalore & Mysore
The Rel & Tq Boards

Sir,

I am directed to invite your kind attention to GO No. G 18690-706 Dated 2-8-16 & No. D 1102-G 20 passing orders on the Dr. Srinivasa Rao's Scheme for plague operations in the State and to request enquiries

over.

8/10 Corr
81.7

Ub

when the proposals

called for in para 4 of the

above will be

expected in this Office

I have etc

DCS
3/7/20

for Chief Eng. =

To

B.T.O. 2nd

List of enclosure

Copied by

Examined by

WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11-16

17

2 Apr 15

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT,
( )
, the 191 .

Date of issue..... 7/7

Signed by..... M' Dey

Section Sec
File No. 27-20
Serial No. 7.

No. G 386

To The Secy Govt

Sir,

I am directed to invite your attention to para 12 of Govt No G 1869-70 Sec 92-8-16 & the Govt Gazette of 1892 Calling for ~~a report~~ ~~& requesting you to submit~~ a detailed statement showing the distribution of expenditure for plague precautions ~~between~~ by the D. H. C. Mandvi Municipal and Cantonment Boards and also for East

over.

(6)

of the Expenditure for 19 20 21
and for the next five years and
to enquire when the Statement & forecast
may be expected in this Office"

I have etc

DCS
30/6/20.
for Chief Secy

Copy
28/6/20.

Copy
30/6.

List of enclosur

Copied by

Examined by

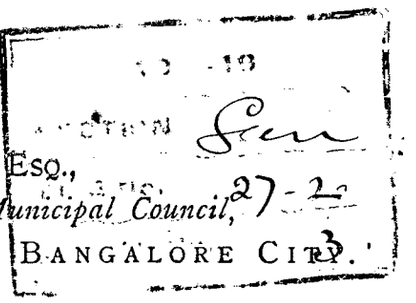
WD 86—GPB—60,000—15-11-16

No. To 34
9-8-20.

OFFICE OF THE CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Bangalore City, dated 9th August 1920.

DIARY No. 2335.



From

B. K. GARUDACHAR, ESQ.,
President, Municipal Council,
BANGALORE CITY.

To

C.S.BALASUNDARAM IYER, Esqr., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His
Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE

Sir,

Adverting to para 14 of Government Proceedings No.1869-706/San. 92-18-16 dated 14th February 1920 calling for proposals on Plague preventive measures, I have the honor to submit herewith a copy of the Health Officer's report No.145 dated 29th July 1920 on the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President.

From The President.
City Municipal Council
Bangalore

To The Secretary to Government
Chief
Revenue Department
Bangalore

Dated
Despatched } 10.8.20

Received
Ch Sec's Off
11 AUG 1920

General No. 34
No.

Enclosure No. one

Subject.
Plague preventive measure.

Submitting the copy of the Health Officer's report.

Secretariat
11 AUG 1920
12 AUG 1920

Report No.145 dated the 29th July 1920, from the Health Officer, Bangalore City, to the President, City Municipal Council, Bangalore.

****

Referring to Memo No.G.F.37 (returned) dated the 23rd July 1920 inviting attention to Government Order No.18690-706/San.92-18 16 dated the 14th February 1920, passing orders on Dr.M.Srinivasa Rao's note on Plague operations and enquiring when the proposals called for in para 14 of the above may be expected, I beg to submi as follows:-

By their long experience of several plague epidemics which prevailed from year to year during the first few years of its appearance since 1898, the inhabitants of Bangalore City have learnt that whenever a rat died in the house it is the first warning for them to quit the same and have their dwelling disinfected. This is true not only of the City but people living in rural areas also are equally alive to this fact. This is borne out by my experien in malnad and elsewhere.

Some ten years ago, the then Health Officer had issued some leaflets on Plague and its prevention in the light of the theory then known. Since then experience, scientific and clinical inves gations in this line have revealed more facts of the real cause an origin of Plague. The Government Order under reference is the ou come.

In order to disseminate the latest knowledge on Plague and its prevention it is proposed whenever the Health Officer and the Sanitary Staff go round on their inspection in the different Mohal las and especially amongst the illiterate poor folks to collect as many people as possible and have a friendly talk with them explain ing to them the real cause of Plague, its prevention and treatment This arrangement, it is hoped, best serves the purpose of bringing home to the minds of these people the various items embodied in th Government Order as it is very difficult to get the masses to list to lectures which few will attend and still few will appreciate.

Arrangements will also be made to publish in leaflet forms some important facts on Plague in the light of modern investigation in easy English and Kannada in a manner intelligible even to the public. In view to facilitate wide publicity the Inspector G

General of Edication may be addressed to issue necessary circulars on this head to the Head Masters of Primary and Elementary Schools to set apart some time for instructing the young folks concerning the origin of Plague, its prevention and treatment.

" COPY "

President.
9/9/10

DIARY No. 7109

19 -19
SECTION Sir
FILE No. 27-20
SERIAL No. 5

92.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Tumkur. Dated 21st September 1920.

From

Ananda Rao S. Sirsi, Esq BA, LLB
Deputy Commissioner and President,
District Board. Tumkur District

To.

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer Esq BA;
Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of
Mysore — Bangalore

Sir,

With reference to Govt order no. 18690-706/San 92-18-16, dated 14th February last, calling for proposals in the matter of giving effect to the recommendations therein made in connection with the Plague preventive measures, I have the honor to state that these recommendations consist of: —

1 Rat destruction
2 Storage of grain beyond the reach of rats
3 Disinfection
4 Evacuation
5. Inoculation
6 Construction of Isolation Hospitals

15

WD 0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

191

From

The Deputy Commissioner and President, District Board, Trincomalee

To

The Chief Secretary to Government, Sanfalne

Dated

Despatched 21st September 1920

Received

General No. 27 G.C. 28 of 20-21

No.

Enclosure No.

CHIEF OFFICE
Ch Secy
28 SEP 1920

Submitting proposals in the matter giving effect to the recommendations made in connection with the plague preventive measures

SECRETARIAT
PROTECTION 87
29 SEP 1920

Sanction 22.9.20

Considering these measures in the above order, I beg to state as follows:—

Rat destruction

Of the means that are available to effect this end, rat-poisoning would seem to be more effective than rat-trapping. This latter device was tried in various places and was not so successful as was expected, on account of rats not going towards the traps at all after a time. Therefore, rat-poisoning as stated in the order will have to be tried in urban as well as rural areas and arrangements made therefor.

2. Storage of grain beyond the reach of rats.

Location of grain stores far beyond the inhabited houses and nature of buildings designed for storage so as to be free from rat-infestation are matters considered highly essential for the prevention of Plague infection and its spread. The merchants will naturally be disinclined to adopt these measures and do not much cooperate

can be expected of them. Consequently, it is desirable to invest the municipalities with specific powers regarding the control of grain trade, on the basis of which, they may be enabled to pass suitable bye laws if necessary, for the removal of godowns In rural parts, grains will generally be stored up in granaries which rats will not have much access.

3. Disinfection :-

This may be resorted to after infection of houses and the articles found therein exposed on Sandy beds under the strong sun. This work may be undertaken in town municipalities by a permanent or temporary staff according to necessity and as funds permit. In minor municipalities and in big villages, such as, Village Panchayats the Conservancy staff may be trained for this purpose and in smaller villages, Talvars etc may look after the work under the Sanitary Inspectors. Arrangements have been made to stock disinfectants for combating Epidemics in Taluk Head Quarters and municipalities for use

in rural parts as well as in urban areas according to government order of march 19.

4 Evacuation.

This if done thoroughly and in time, will prevent the spread of the disease. Wholesale and prompt removal of all things in the house as soon as the infection is discovered immediately after a thorough disinfection, non occupation of the house for about 2 months and reoccupation only after thorough desiccation at the end of that period are matters to be observed with care & precision. One or two carts, if necessary, maybe engaged by the municipalities for the prompt removal of articles from the infected house. The house itself maybe kept under lock and key of a responsible official of the municipal executive staff to prevent the risk of spread of infection from the owner visiting the houses again. Health camps of the type design maybe put up for being resorted to by the needy from the evacuated houses, the number of camps depending upon necessity and the available

purposes. Portions of public buildings, such as Dharmasalas may be made use of to the end by resourceless municipalities, pending construction of the same. It may doubted whether the public will generally avail themselves of these facilities to a large extent. However, in the initial stages of the disease, this method may be found useful and when the disease assumes an epidemic form, government or private lands for camping purposes where available and necessary have to be selected for the putting up of sheds, with arrangements being made for water supply, lighting, conservancy & Police patrol. Shed materials will have to be stocked and given gratis to the really needy and at cost price to others.

5. Inoculation.

This is another method of obtaining comparative immunity from Plague infection, which must be resorted to in the incipient stage of the Epidemic. It is slowly but surely making its way on account of its beneficial results, in spite

of much opposition which once existed. This work is now being done by the local medical Officers. Steps will be taken to popularise this method by means of lectures, pamphlets wherever possible.

6 Isolation Hospitals

These maybe built preferably in the Hospital compounds by the municipalities with a population of 50000 or more as recommended, the cost of the building being borne by the State, municipality and District Board in equal proportions. The bedding, dieting, clothing charges maybe met by the municipalities and Taluk Boards. Loans by Government maybe advanced when necessary for these buildings as well as health camps. Until these Hospitals are built, isolation wards in the Dispensaries maybe made available for patients attacked with other pneumonic Plague.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Trustees Town municipality has built three health camps which

are nearing completion and has set up an Isolation ward with 6 beds. The other municipalities, who were also asked to take steps on the lines and valuable recommendations incorporated in Government order under reply, are reported to be [illegible] attention to those instructions

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

Deputy Commissioner and
President, District Board

To

No.C.214(L.B.)20-21.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER,
SHIMOGA DISTRICT

Dated, Shimoga 30th September 1920.

7579

From

S. Hiriannaiya, Esquire, M.A., B.L.,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, and President, District Board,
SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

To

C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esquire, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to Government,
Bangalore.

Sir

With reference to your letter No.G.376-85 Sany. 7th July 1920 regarding the proposals of Dr. M. Srinivasa Rao for preventing and combating out-breaks of plague, I have the honour to enclose herewith a Memorandum by Mr. S. Varada Iyengar, District Health Officer embodying certain suggestions. I heartily concur in every one of them. It seems to me that the most important consideration to be borne in mind in enforcing such measures is their practicability having regard to conditions obtaining in the Districts.

2. The District Health Officer suggests that in Shimoga Town the old Travellers' Bungalow might be utilized for an Isolation Hospital. This is impracticable as the District Excise Office is now located in that building. The existing sheds on the Benkipur road, which are now used for the purposes of an Isolation Hospital are too far away from the town. A more suitable locality will be selected in con-

sultation

10920

191

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
and President, District Board,
Shimoga District.

To

The Chief Secretary to
Government, B A N G A L O R E.

Dated 30th September 1920.

Despatched

Received 1 OCT 1920

General No. C.214(L.B.)20-21.
No.

Enclosure No. One.

Submits proposals regarding plague preventive measures.

&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&&

OHE PRO... 2 OCT 1920

consultation with the local Municipal Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner and President

District Board, Shimoga.

K.H.

No155

Office of the District Health Officer,
Shimoga District,
Dated Shimoga 25th September 1920.

Memorandum.

With respect to the adoption of Anti-Plague measures in Shimoga District both in Municipal and Rural areas, as suggested in the Sanitary Commissioner's (Dr. Srinivasa Rao's) note, I have the honor to submit the following workable scheme and the probable cost thereof suited to the conditions obtaining at present in the Shimoga District.

1. During the season:-- Both in Municipalities and Rural areas Evacuation, Inoculation and Disinfection are the three measures that can be practiced and are being adopted.

(a) Disinfection:-- Under whatever methods it may be conducted, will be of value only if accompanied by evacuation or inoculation. By itself it does not give complete safety, on the other hand it gives a false sense of security. For, in the case of a rat-fall in any particular house, primary disinfection may be useful exterminating a few rat-fleas shed by the particular rat. Its usefulness does not extend to other infected rats that may di later on. Such rat-falls have been known to occur in infected houses for a month. So the value of this primary disinfection is quite small and people thinking that disinfection has removed the cause of disinfection, have a tendency to remain in the house, delay evacuation and evade inoculation, thus endangering themselves to all the risks of probable infection which may be still left in the house, despite this show of disinfection which lulls them into a false sense of security.

Cost:- Materials for primary disinfection(dessication) and final disinfection (dessication) can always be had on the spot both in rural and municipal areas, the process is simple, the house owners readily understand and render the necessary help, so there is no necessity of any expenditure on this head, either

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for materials or for the maintainance of a gang. The Sanitary Inspector in Municipalities with the help of the House-holders and his present Sanitary Staff can easily manage it. In Rural areas the Sanitary Inspector may be given a whole time servant who will be useful in conducting this disinfection in different areas which may be affected simultaneously but also will be useful in carrying out disinfection in times of other epidemics(Cholera).

Evacuation:-- From the previous experience of plague-visits people have under-stood the benefit of evacuation, that in both in Municipalities and in Rural areas it is easily accomplished. Evacuation in Municipal Towns is partial or complete according to the occurence of ratfalls in particular localities or in general. Evacuation in villages are generally complete.

To effect evacuation immediately the following facilities will have to be afforded to the poor by the Municipalities.

1. Each Municipality to stock shed materials enough for 40 sheds for every 1000 houses. A shed (10 ' X 15') requires 50 small bamboos, 10 big bamboos and 9 kaves. The probable cost of materials for each shed is Rs.8/- or Rs.10/-, including the bamboo mat roofing. A list of materials required for each Municipality in the District with the probable cost thereof is appended.

ii. To facilitate immediate supply of materials to the poor, the Vice President may be directed to adopt one of the following methods:--

(a) The Vice President may indent for the required materials on the Forest Department and have ready stock. At the end of each Official year unused materials may be sold or auctioned at the discrition of the Municipal Council and a fresh stock obtained.

(b) One of the Municipal contractors may be given a permit to stock such materials and supply them to parties at the requisition of the Vice President. The used-up materials may be dealt with as in the above case. In the latter case the Contractor may present bills for payment after supply.

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In Rural areas the people have hitherto found no difficult in getting their shed materials. From past experience they generally keep materials ready with them or can easily get them from the Revenue Authorities.

For big Panchayats similar plan as detailed above for municipalities may be adopted.

In order that evacuation may be effective, people should avoid visiting the evacuated house until at least for two months unless they are protected by inoculation, when before re-entry, for ocupation, the final disinfection should be effected and the whole house and premises should be rendered thoroughly clean, limewashed and other sanitary defects attended to, to the satisfaction of the local Sanitary Authority. Bye-law with respect to this may be passed by each Municipality, if possible.

Proposals for suitable camping sites for each Municipality will be submitted shortly.

Health Camps and Isolation Hospitals:- To separate contacts fo observation, and to facilitate the treatment of the sick a certain number of health camps should be kept ready in each municipality. (A list of number of health sheds for each Municipality is appended).

As regards the Shimoga Municipality, the present Isolation Camp is too far off, useless and ill-eqipped. The people cannot take any advantage of it. I therefore propose that the present old T. B. which has extensive grounds for erecting temporary structures and has convenient water supply may be utilised for this purpose, should the newly proposed Civil Hospital be not located in this place.

For other Municipalities, all that is necessary is that a certain number of plinths should be kept ready in a convenient locality which will be pointed out by the District Health Officer over which temporary structure can be run up whenever there is occasion. A list of such plinths required for each

each Municipality calculated on population and number of houses is appended. Zinc sheets supplied to each municipality some time back, may be carefully stocked and supplemented if necessary and used for this purpose. Wherever zinc sheets have not been formerly supplied if the cost of buying new zinc sheets should come up to the cost of a permanent structure, a permanent structure may be put up.

Trained Nurse:- Shimoga Town Municipality must engage the services of trained nurse and other female patients. This is absolutely necessary, during the off season her services may be conveniently utilised for vaccinating purposes among Gosha population.

The Municipal Mid-wife cannot undertake sick-nursing as there are serious chances of conveying infection to labour cases if she is made to attend to this work.

Inoculation and Medical Relief:- The earliest possible requisition is sent as per Government order to the nearest Medical Officer both for inoculation and Medical Relief. The local authorities must co-operate with the Medical Officer. The District Health Officer, as a rule visits the place and carries on the inoculation etc.,.

Inoculation is becoming popular now a days.

During the Off-season:-

i. Destruction of rats:- The best bait for this purpose which is universally available, is a piece of dry cocoanut slightly roasted, or a piece of onion. The Successful baiting depends largely on keeping the traps sweet and clean which can be done by washing it with warm water and a little coreander which removes the previous rat smell.

Native Barium Carbonate baits will be supplied by the District Health Officer to each Municipality if the cost is met by them.

ii. Whole-sale granaries(Rat Proof):- Municipalities may pass bye-laws with respect rat-proof whole-sale granaries.

75

But it is questionable whether this is practicable and owners can afford to construct such. A few rat-proof granaries, even if constructed, will not solve the rat problem so long as a present tipe of houses ~~xxdx~~ remain and our habits of throwing out more than one-third of the articles prepared for eating, continue. Rats find sufficient food to live upon the thrown out materials and enough accomodation under the tile-roofings. So few rat-proof granaries will not salve the rat problem nor practicable in municiplaities of this District. However should the Shimoga Municiplaity instead of building model houses be willing to undertake to build model rat-proof granaries for traders and let them out for rent, the scheme may be tried. Neverthless, I have to submit rat-proof granaries of the type design of any other design, can solve the rat problem.

Much could be gained by ensuring the internal sanitation of houses, framing suitable bye-laws under the section pertaining to it Powers of inspection and entry being given to the Sanitary Inspevtor

Owners of big whole-sale granaries where trade is carried on an extensive scale(none in Shimoga District), or where grain is deposited for transport (Railway Good shed, etc.) or stocked for other purposes (Rice Mills) should be compelled to adopt rat-proof stores of the typed design.

In rural areas, panathums and hageves answer the purpose well

Lectures and Pamphlets:- Popular lectures are given by me during my tours. Pamphlets are ready for print, Municipalities and Local Boards undertaking to contribute the cost of printing. The District Health Officer hopes to deliver Lantern Lectures in all important places shortly.

(N.B.) The rearing of cats, the natural enemy of rats should not be forgotten.)

The Appendices are herein enclosed.

Varada ayangar

District Health Officer,

Shimoga District.

A. Distribution of Shed materials in each Municipality:--

Name.	Number of sheds.	Number of bamboos Small	Big.	Kaves.	Approximate Cost.
1. Shimoga.	100	5000	900	900	Rs.500/-
2. Shikarpur.	40	2000	400	360	Rs.200/-
3. Kumsi.	20	1000	200	180	Rs.100/-
4. Chennagiri.	40	2000	400	360	Rs.200/-
5. Honnali.	30	1500	300	270	Rs.150/ -
6. Nyamathi.	20	1000	200	180	Rs.100/-
7. Sorab.	10	500	100	90	Rs. 50
8. Sagar.	30	1500	300	270	Rs.150/-
9. Kallukatte.	10	500	100	90	Rs. 50/-
10. Tirthahalli.	20	1000	200	150	Rs.100/-
11. Shiralkoppa.	15	750	150	135	Rs. 75/-
12. Benkipur.	20	1000	200	130	Rs.100/-
			Total Cost.		Rs. 1775/-.

Distribution of number beds for Isolation Hospital:-

Shimoga- 8, Sagar - 4, Tirthahalli - 4, Kumsi - 2, Shikarpur- 6, Sorab - 3, Kallukatte - 2, Honnali - 4, Chennagiri - 4, Benkipur - 3, Shiralkoppa - 4, Nyamathy - 4,

The Probable Cost:.

If mere plinths(with masonary basements and concrete flooring)Rs. 50/- each(temporary structures extra costing Rs.30/- each).

If permanent structures or zinc sheets - Rs.500 to 600 each.

Shimoga Municipality has an Isolation Camp which has to be shifted for reasons aforesaid, and equipped.

Equipment Cost:-

8 cots(charpoys) - Rs.40/-

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Bedding and Clothing:-- Rs. 100/-

Utensis:- - - - - - Rs. 60/-

Details:-
- 8 Plates - Rs.16/-
- 8 Tumblers - Rs.3/-
- 8 Feeding Cups - Rs. 8/-
- 2 Brass Kodapans - Rs.12/-
- 2 Brass Chambus - Rs. 6/-
- 2 Wash Basins with stands - Rs.6/-

Total probable cost - - - Rs. 200/-

Proportionate cost for other municipality according to the number of beds allotted to them.

M. Varada Ayangar
District Health Officer,
Shimoga District.

38

No. 41 C1
Enc.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, DIARY No. 8215

CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, MYSORE.

Dated 1st October 1920.

2 OCT 1920

19 -10
SECTION San
FILE No. 27 f'20
SERIAL No. 7

FROM,

RAJASABHABHUSHANA DIWAN BAHADUR,

C. SRIKANTESVARA AIYAR, B. A., B. L.,

PRESIDENT, CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

MYSORE.

SECRETARIAT
III
PROTECTION BRANCH.
13 OCT 1920

TO,

S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,

Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

SIR,

With reference to Government Proceedings No. G.18690-708 San. 92-18-16 dated the 14th February 1920 passing orders on Dr.M.Sreeni vasa Rao's Note, on plague operations in the state and calling for detailed proposals for giving effect to the recommendations therein, I have the honor to state that the Government would seem to favour generally the following measures.

i. Campaign against rats.

ii. Prompt evacuation of infected houses and provision of camping facilities.

iii. Disinfection by dessication of infected houses and exposure of food grains liable to infection to sun-light.

iv. Inoculation.

v. Provision of adequate Hospital accommodation.

vi. Popularization of Anti-Plague measures by lectures and pamphlets etc.

2. Item No. (i) Campaign against rats-

Under this heading amongst other recommendations stress is laid on the following.

1. Destruction of rats, particularly in the off season by baiting.

2. Insistance upon houses, shops, godowns and markets being rendered rat-proof and rat free,

3. Dissociation of grain stores from habitations.

While all are generally agreed that these are the measures against plague, I am afraid they are not by any means easy of application, considering the rather low standard of the sanitary conscience of the masses.

However if rat destruction campaign is to be carried out, it will have to be a continuous campaign and it would cost for this City about Rs. 15,000 a year. The Municipality is too poor to undertake this heavy recurring expenditure . There have been several trials given, in times gone by, to this measure and so it needs no further experiment. It can however be adopted in feasible localities if and as funds permit

As to houses, shops, go-downs, and markets being rendered rat proof and rat free and dissociation of grain stores from habitations, conditions consistant with the existing powers under the Municipal Regulation and bye-laws thereunder, are laid down, while granting licenses for house building. Improvements under this, as in so many other directions, is a process of time and education of masses in personal and domestic Hygiene particularly.

3. As to other items, I enclose a copy of the communication to the Sanitary Commissioner in these matters, on a reference from him in connection with the Government Order under advertance. They may be summarised as follows.

1. Anti-rat measures continued for at least 5 years would cost Rs. 15,000 a year or Rs.75,000 for 5 years.

2. Other measures, including education would cost Rs.2,575 a year or Rs. 12,875 for 5 years or roughly Rs. 13,000.

3. Epidemic Diseases Hospital as per Senior Surgeon's estimate Rs.7,400 a year or Rs.37,000 for 5 years or in all about a lac and a quarter rupees for 5 years.

4. As it would not be possible for the [illegible]
[illegible]ipality with their slender means to [illegible]
recurring expenditure of nearly a quarter of a [illegible]
annually, if it were possible for Government, in [illegible]
of the position of the City, to [illegible] start a [illegible]
towards such expenditure, the Municipality would try [illegible]
best to make the recommendations [illegible] in the Governm[illegible]
proceedings workable.

5. Meanwhile they will undoubtedly adopt every
the foregoing measures as are practicable under the pre[illegible]
obtaining in the City, as hitherto are [illegible] and assistance to
circumstances.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

President.

Letter No. 16 dated 3rd July 1920, from the President, City Municipal Council, Mysore, to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

****

With reference to your No. C.C. 503.3 dated 16th April 1920 requesting to be furnished with —

i. a detailed statement showing the distribution of expenditure for plague prevention in theCity from (a) State Funds (b) Municipal funds and

ii. a forecast of the expenditure to be incurred during 1920-1921 and for the next five years, I have the honor to state as follows-

The expenditure incurred hitherto in connection with plague falls under 4 heads viz-

1. Epidemic Diseases Hospital.
2. Disinfection.
3. Camping facilities.
4. Inoculation & publishing of educational leaflets.

All expenditure incurred under the above headings is distributed equally between the State and the Municipal Funds

The Statement given below shows the total expenditure incurred on account of plague in thisCity.

For 5 years from 1914-15 to 1918-19.

1914-15	Rs 5,186
1915-16	Rs 6,683
1916-17	Rs 10,142
1917-18	Rs 7,625
1918-19	Rs 10,383

The Government Order No. G. 18690-706/Sany.92-18 dated the 14th February 1920 regarding plague preventive measures recommend the following -

i. Insisting upon houses, shops, godowns and markets being rendered rat proof and maintained rat free.

ii. Separation of residences from grain stores.

iii. Construction of sheds for camping facilities

iv. Disinfection of infected houses.

v. Inoculation.

vi. Provision of Hospital accommodation for the healing of plague.

Of these items Nos. 1 and 2 cost nothing. It may perhaps be advisable to construct types of rat proof dwelling and grain stores as object lessons - in certain parts of the City. As the Trust Board is dealing with all the aspects of the improvement work in the City, they may be better able to construct these and as examples.

Under item No. 3, it would be desirable to provide Rs1,000 ayear. The existing permanent and semi-permanent camps are not enough in times when there is rush for camping accommodation.

Item No. 4. There is a semi permanent establishment costing Rs 864 a year, maintained for the City. Thisisnot enough during severe epidemics. Extra men are therefore entertained when necessary.

It would be advisable to provide Rs 200 a year for the extra men to be employed.

Disinfection work would cost Rs 864 for the existing semi-permanent establishment. Rs. 136 Kerosine oil , fire-wood buckets etc., Rs 200 for extra staff to be entertained. Rs1,200 a year for the next five years.

Item No. 5. Inoculation, During mild epidemics the Health Officer can manage inoculation. When, however, plague is severe, extra special inoculation staff becomes necessary. At least one Medical Officer, one clerk and one peon would have to be employed.

		Rs	
These cost—Lent	Medical Officer's C.A.	50	a month.
	Clerk.	15	"
	Peon.	8	"
		73	"

For 5 months Rs. 365/- , say roughly Rs 375 a year.

Item No. 6. Provision of Hospital accommodation. The Epidemic Diseases Hospitalhas lately been taken over by the Medical Department. It isestimated, the Mysore Hospital would cost Rs 22,000 a year. As to what proportion of the cost the Municipal Council would meet, is still under correspondence with the Government.

Forecast of expenditure for 1920.21, excluding the Epidemic Diseases Hospital.

	Rs
1. Erection of sheds for camping and repairs to existing camps.	1,000
2. Disinfection charges.	1,200
3. Inoculation.	375
Total	2,575

The forecast for the next five years under the above heads may be put down at Rs 2,500 a year.

""COPY""

2 President.

MRV.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner, President
District Board, Hassan District,
Dated, Hassan, 7th October 1920.

From,
B.Venkoba Rao, Esquire., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, President,
Hassan District.

To
B.Ramaswamaiya, Esquire., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of High Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department,
Bangalore.

Sir,

In forwarding herewith for ready reference copy of my letter No:C.166/L.F. dated 16th August 1920 to the Chief Secretary to Government on the Subject of Plague Preventive measures, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to obtain the sanction of Government to the proposal to purchase a photographic Camera and accessories at a cost not exceeding Rs.250/- to aid in lecturing to the people -- about plague and other Epidemics and on Sanitation in general

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B. Venkoba Rao

Deputy Commissioner, President
District Board, Hassan District.

L.R.I.

11995

19

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
President, District Board,
Hassan District.

To

The Secretary,
to the Government of
H.H.the Maharaja of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore.

Dated 7th October 1920

Despatched —Do—

Received 8 OCT 1920

General No. C.166/25

No.

Enclosure No. One

Subject

Requesting early sanction of Government to purchase a Photographic Camera at a cost not exceeding Rs 250/ for use in giving lectures on Plague & other Epidemic diseases & on Sanitation

Letter No:166/L.F. dated 16.6.20 from the Deputy Commi--ssioner, President, District Board, Hassan District to the Chief Secretary, to the Government of Mysore, Bangalore.

Adverting to para 14 of Government Order No:G.18690-706 San.92-18-16 dated 14th February 1920 calling for proposals for giving effect to the recommendations contained in the -- Government Order about Plague Preventive Measures, I have the honour to submit herewith copy of a Report made by a Sub --- Committee of the Hassan District Board formed for the purpose of making proposals and also copy of the Resolution of the - District Board adopting the said report.

2. It is considered very necessary to purchase a Photo--graphic Camera and accessories at a cost not exceeding --- Rs.250/- for making slides to aid in lecturing to the people on the subject of Plague and other Epidemics and on Sanitatio in general under the guidance of the District Health Officer with the assistance of the Kanada knowing Itinerant Lecturer. I request that early sanction of Government may be obtained - for the charges being met from the provision of Rs.3000/- -- under D.I.(e) Plague, Cholera and other epidemic Charges in the current year's District Fund Budget.

"Copy"

B Lakshmana Rao

Dy Commr & Ex Officio President, D/B Hassan

46

Office of the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District

No. L.F. H.C. 156 / Enc 1

Dated, Camp Oorgaum, 11th October 1920.

8665

From

Md. Zahiruddin Mecci, Esq., B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

Sen 27-20 9

C.P. Dept 1920

C.S. Balasundaram Iyer, Esq., B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.670-85 dated the 7th July 1920 calling for proposals in connection with Dr. Srinivasa Rao's note on "Plague Operations in the State" on the lines indicated in Government Order No.18690-706 Sam. 92-19-16 dated the 14th February 1920, I have the honour to state as follows:--

1. Re: the anti-plague measures, I am in perfect accord with the opinion of Dr. Srinivasa Rao, as those measures, if carried out in their entirety, are sure to have the desired effect in preventing the outbreak of plague in a plague-threatened area.

There are two important points to be considered in this connectio The real anti-plague measure, as Dr. Srinivasa Rao points out, is firstly the dissociation of man from rats. This is, of course, one of the first and foremost importance to save human beings from catching infection, the success or otherwise of this important measure depending entirely on the education and exertions of the people themselves. Secondly, the question of the destruction of rats during the off-plague seasons. Though this seems to be beset with some difficulties, and some people seem to be sceptical about its success, yet there is no authority or any definite information or any clear statistics to urge against the merits of the scheme. The process of destruction of these rodents by means of poison baits, etc., on the lines indicated in para 5 of the Government Order, though somewhat elabo

and difficult for ordinary laymen, besides being attended with some risk of life to the inmates of the houses, is yet deserving of fair trial. As this measure requires to be carried out with some care and caution, as laid down in the Memorandum of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, it seems desirable to try this only in large towns under the special supervision of the local Medical and Sanitary Staff, in select centres, or even select houses at a time.

2. The scheme to provide rat-proof buildings to store grain to prevent plague infection, seems to be a most effective measure again the spread of this insideous disease, and the town Municipal Council in the District will be requested to control the grain trade on the lines indicated. Copies of Order No.271 P.dated 16th October 1919 issued by the Government of Madras and the type-designs received recently with your letter No.G.6466-40 San.62-19-9 dated 20th September 1920 will be distributed among the several Municipal Councils for needful action, and for framing suitable bye-laws on the lines indicated, to regulate the construction of buildings where large quantities of grain are being, or expected to be, stored.

3. In this connection, it seems to me, that there is as great a necessity to protect villages in this respect as large towns! In a large number of villages, there prevails the system of storing grain in pits underground, by the agricultural classes, for their own use, and for disposal later on, of what is found to be over and above their actual requirements. Such pits are generally far away from dwelling houses and are believed to be rat-proof. But in places where the soil is damp, or where the grain does not lend itself to such storage, the villagers are in the habit of storing it in khanajas or panathas. These latter are of various designs and of diverse materials. In some cases, they are large receptacles made by potters of the same stuff as tiles, and burnt, and are fairly rat-proof, while in others, receptacles of the same designs as these are made in clay with a small quantity of straw mixed up,

perhaps with a view to give them greater cohesion. As these are mere sun-dried, it is doubtful if they can withstand the ravages of rats. It has also been observed that a favourite mode with the village folk is to store grains in "Penue Koota" in small handy receptacles made of rolls of straw which they pile up in their dwellings on raised platforms, etc. These are quite useless as a safeguard against rats. Apart from these, grain is stored very often in dwelling houses in ordinary rooms, and sometimes when the owners have no accommodation in houses, when they are actually living in sheds, in a sort of small round unwalled khanajas with a thatched roof to prevent rain water finding access to the grain. As these are either purely of mud or tatt walls plastered over with mud, they are not only not rat-proof but also run the risk of destruction by fire in case of accidents. I have been studying the question of the storage of grain in villages with special reference to the communal grain banks of which, no less than 783 have been started and many are in the course of formation in the District and I have been trying to work out the ideas conveyed in the Madras Government Order. It seems extremely necessary to apply the same principles also with reference to private granaries in villages by the local bodies framing suitable rules on the subject. Regarding this also I wish to take suitable steps.

Knowing the appalling loss of life that has been resulting almost every year, by the transmission of infection by means of rodents, I venture to suggest for the favourable consideration of Government, that special encouragement be offered in the shape of cups, medals and silver todes or bangles, to those Village Improvement Committeess and other local bodies and individuals respectively who get the largest number of such rat-proof structures constructed to store up grain in their respective villages. This is sure to give an impetus to the construction of such structures which will indirectly tend to save thousands of human lives.

4. Measures to check the spread of the plague after its outbreak. Evacuation of infected houses is a recognised measure which [illegible] from their past experience and sufferings generally resort to [illegible]

on the very first appearance of rat infection in a house.

Camping during the outbreak of plague is easier in villages than in towns, as the villagers can very conveniently remove themselves to their fields by running up small sheds at small cost. But in towns, prompt and timely evacuation of infected houses depends more upon the facilities afforded to the people for camping out, for this purpose, it is necessary that suitable camping grounds should be selected, in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner, as laid down in the Government Order, and the local bodies (Municipalities) should arrange for providing a sufficient number of health sheds in convenient places. The Municipal Councils will be requested to construct an adequate number of sheds according to approved designs and to the requirements of their respective towns.

Regarding the supply of bamboos from the Forest Department, people have been availing themselves of the facilities afforded in this direction, but in places where there are no forests close by, much valuable time is generally lost in indenting for these materials and in obtaining them from that Department, In order to ensure prompt evacuation in such places, it is necessary that the local authorities should be empowered to purchase hutting materials locally for distribution among the poor, free of cost, and among others, at cost price as required by the Government Order at a cost not exceeding Rs.100.

8. As regards the prevention of the people from visiting infected houses after evacuation, and their re-occupation before the lapse of two months after evacuation, it may be stated that whatever may be the facility in rural parts to run up sheds, it has been the common experience of those concerned, that camping out in sheds is pleasant and easy only during the rainless season, and that at the very first break of the monsoon, people recklessly run back to the village, and often re-occupy infected houses, unable to bear the hardships of rainy weather, and when there is any outbreak of plague during the rainy months, they seldom evacuate to their houses. It seems desirable in the interests of the safety of human life, that the Government should please to show special consideration to local bodies and [illegible]

people, to induce them to run up each year as many fairly pucca structures as possible by offering liberal contributions under the Village Improvement Scheme. To this end, the Officers concerned should immediately make enquiries in every town and village, and ascertain the places to which people from these towns, etc., have been resorting, to put up sheds during these epidemics, and mark down ~~that one of the places~~ the places where such concessional sheds can be run up. I would venture to go a step further and submit for the favourable consideration of Government, the proposal that even private people may be shown concessions in the shape of small loans if they should undertake to provide themselves with similar structures for use during the plague seasons.

The construction of an Isolation Hospital with a few well-equipped wards is no doubt a desideratum for Municipal towns with a population of 5,000 and upwards, for the housing and treatment of patients.

As the initial cost of constructing these hospitals and wards is likely to involve a large expenditure, which the Municipal Councils in this District, generally, are not in a position to bear, a moiety of the cost may be borne by Government, the other moiety and the recurring charges being entirely met from the funds of the Local Bodies.

It is also necessary that the people in rural parts should be given medical aid during the epidemic, and for this purpose, special vaidyas, hakims and sub-Assistant Surgeons may be employed or deputed temporarily in plague-striken areas for the treatment of the sick. This is a want greatly felt during the outbreak of plague in villages.

6. Disinfection:- The process of disinfection by desiccation by burning straw or Neem bark is quite simple, besides being less costly and may be carried out with the help of locally trained men under the supervision of Taluk Sanitary Inspectors. Regarding the training of local men and the entertainment of additional gangmen, instructions laid down in para 11 of the Government Order will be adopted.

7. Inoculation:- Inoculation is growing in popularity and is carried out by the local sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to local

Dispensaries and also by the District Sanitary Officers.

It has further to be popularised and extended to rural parts gradually by educating the masses by means of lectures and practical demonstrations.

8. In connection with this subject, I beg to bring to notice the great use to which the Jamabandi season can be put to by the respective officers. It is by far the season best calculated to get together the largest number of villagers. It is most appropriate for this very reason to hold Hobli Conferences for the purpose of popularising not only the several schemes of Village Improvement, but also delivering lectures and demonstrations connected with plague preventive measures, etc., etc. In making this suggestion, I have in view the success that attended the Hobli Conferences during the Jamabandi of the Malur Taluk and the Sub-Taluk of Gudibanda, and I append for the information of Government, an extract of my speech in the Kolar District Conference regarding this subject.

9. In conclusion, I beg to add that for carrying out these measures effectively, some substantial financial help from Government is necessary, as owing to the poor financial condition of the local bodies, they cannot be expected to find the funds needed in this connection. I would, therefore, propose that a lumpsum annual grant of about Rs.7,00 which may be treated as contribution to local bodies may be sanctioned by Government and placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners for utilisation as occasion and urgency require, towards the construction of isolation hospitals and health sheds, inoculation and disinfection charges and purchase of shed materials, etc.

10. A detailed statement showing the forecast of expenditure has already been sent to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, as required in para 12 of the Government Order.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Most Obedient Servant,

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

Extract of speech delivered by the Deputy Commissioner in the Kolar District Conference.

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x x x x

Attempts were accordingly made during the Jamabandi of Malur and Gudibanda to start such Banks. It was considered best to have the subject thoroughly discussed in the Hobli Conferences specially organised in connection with the Jamabandi, the sessions being spread over 3 to 4 days, so that each day, in addition to the regular work of the Jamabandi, some work of the Hobli Conferences could be got through. Advantage was taken of this each day to visit a select number of villages, to verify that the promises made were being given effect to, and proper safeguards were adopted, in the selection of communal grain pits or khanajas for the deposit of the grain collected. The scheme being beset with peculiar difficulties arising from the prevailing high prices, tempting offers from foreign merchants, natural unwillingness to part with the grain owi to fears of possible scarcity next year, a portion of the time, each day, was specially set apart to hear reports of patels regarding collections made, and any difficulties experienced, and the matters after necessary discussion, were settled to the satisfaction of all. I am glad to say that in this way, no less than 187 grain banks out of a total of 378 populated villages were organised or started with 2673 pallas of grain actually collected and ~~started~~ stored during the Malur Jamabandi and 72 grain banks out of 146 villages with 696 pallas of grain actually collected and stored during the Gudibanda Jamabandi. The experience gained regarding these grain banks in the course of discussions in these Hobli Conferences, was circularised and communicated to all officers concerned and I am glad to be able to state that up to now, the several revenue officers in the District have started no less than 765 grain banks with 6656 pallas of grain actually collected and stored.

In addition to this, there have been started all over the District no less than 206 fodder stores with 2677 bundles of straw also on similar lines. This gives a modest computation of about 67,000

about 65,000 rupees worth of grain collected and stored on a communal basis.

x x x

The success that has thus attended the scheme of communal grain banks and fodder stores, makes me to think that if any scheme meant for the benefit and amelioration of the people is to succeed, the Hobli Conference organised during the Jamabandi of a Hobli, is the place most appropriate for it. A large number of people necessaril gather on such occasions, with the sole object of getting their wants and grievances redressed, and it is the most convenient time for officers of the Technical Departments to lecture to them and carry on demonstrations for their benefit. The Jamabandi is requir not to be rushed through, and the Jamabandi of each Hobli, generall lasts for 3 or 4 days. Hence even if the Jamabandi is protracted b a day or two more, which need not necessarily be the case, as will presently be explained regarding the Hobli Conferences during the Jamabandi of Malur, it would be protracted in the best interests of the public, as lectures and demonstrations on the occasion of the Taluk Conferences benefit, but a most microscopic portion of the community, consisting generally of Taluk Board, District Board and presentative Assembly Members who hardly stand in need of such lectures and demonstrations. The time and money spent on such lecture and demonstrations will therefore be very nearly actually thrown away, while the bulk of the people in the interior and rural parts will be left in utter darkness.

In view of the success that has attended the scheme of communal grain banks and fodder stores and the large number of people that collect during the Hobli Jamabandi, Hobli Conferences were organise at the Headquarters of every Hobli during the Jamabandi. In all 7 Hobli Conferences were thus held during the Jamabandi of the Malur Taluk, the subjects discussed and lectures delivered being as below:

1. Communal grain banks and fodder stores,
2. Scientific preservation of cattle manure. Model manure pits were got prepared during each conference and explained to the members attending the Conference and were of great educative value.
3. Cattle diseases.

4. Plantation and improvement of topes.
5. Tank Panchayets.
6. Cholera epidemics and the dangers arising, from night soil lying exposed to the sun all round the village. The Jewish system of latrines with trenches and chet tatty covers to ensure privacy was explained, and how the risk of infection spreading by means of flies could thus be avoided.
7. Replacing thatched roofs with mud or tiled roofs.
8. Travelling Libraries.
9. New types of sugar-cane and their advantages.
10. Organisation of His Highness the Maharaja's Birth Day celebration leagues.
11. Single seedling transplantation of paddy.
12. Destruction of the Kabli Hula pest.
13. Distribution of Burma Rice in towns and rural areas.
14. The law relating to the Transport and export of Food grains.
15. Reading Rooms, of which 45 were started during the Malur Taluk Jamabandi and 16 in the Jamabandi of the Gudibanda Sub-Taluk.
16. Demonstration of how to conduct the weekly village meeting, when articles from papers and magazines were read and explained to those present, and particular individuals were called upon to explain what they had understood by them.

x x x

Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

Dr Tyl S 105/20-21.
Enclosure one file.

25

Office of the President, District Board,
Bangalore District,
Dated, Bangalore, 5th January 1921.

14469

From,

M.A.Narayanayangar Esqr, B.A., B.L.,
President, District Board,
Bangalore District

27-20
10

To,

C.S.Balasundaram Iyer Esqr, B.A.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore Bangalore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.G.376-85/San, dated the 7th July 1920, calling for proposals in the matter of plague operations, I have the honor to state that I fully agree with the suggestions made by Mr.T.V.Kuppuswami Mudliar, my District Sanitary Officer, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

M.A. Narayanayangar

President,
District Board,
Bangalore.

B.S.S.R.

MAS

344.3

From,

The President, District Board,

Bangalore District.

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Government of MYsore, Bangalore.

Dated. 5-1-1921.

No. D2 Dis 105/20-21.

Re plague operations, agrees with the suggestion of the District Sanitary Officer, a copy of which is herein enclosed.

Letter from the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Bangalore to the President, District Board, regarding Plague preventive measures.

ANTI-RAT MEASURES.

Plague is now known to be a disease of rats caused by plague bacillus which is spread from rat to rat and from rat to man by the bite of rat flea. Rats being thus the medium of infectio anti-rat measure is of first importance in any anti plague campaig as they strike at the root of the evil. This can be effected with a any degree of success only through the exertions of the people themselves and it can be carried on with most chance of success in hot dry months of the off plague season by the use of rat traps an rat poisons and that efforts should also be made at the same time to lessen food and shelter for rats. Barium carbonate has been reco mmended as a very effective rat poison. If rat poisoning be carried out with careful attention a very notable degree of success will b achieved with very appreciable benefit where plague threatens.

While anti-rat campaign is intended to prevent the out break of plague in plague threatened area other measures to be resorted to check the spread of the epidemic when it has actually broken out.

The measures now in vogue are evacuation and disinfection of infected ~~dwellings~~ dwellings and inoculation with the plague vaccine of persons exposed to infection.

Though these measures have been employed in the past with no small success, there is still room for improvement in their actual working to render them more effective.

If evacuation is to secure the desired result, it should be bot thorough and timely. The infected house should be vacated as soon a the infection is discovered and everything in the house should be removed to faciliate thorough disinfection as well as to prevent f ther rat infestation which cannot be avoided as long as there is a article in the house ~~that~~ that would afford shelter or su tenance to rats. It is also important that the house should not be visited again on any account until it has been properly disinfecte No evacuated house should be re-occupied within two months, and re- occupation should be preceded by desiccation, lime, white washing an

general tidying up of the houses and its surroundings, People will have to be made known to avail of the facilities usually provided for evacuation, Viz., Supply of bamboos from the Forest Department free to the poor and at cost price to others in villages.

To facilitate prompt evacuation, arrangements should be made in every Municipality for construction of sheds according to approved designs, the number of such sheds depend upon the population and the frequency and extent of prevalence of epidemic. Taluk Board President in consultation with the Sanitary Officer should select suitable sites for camping grounds in important villages and arrange for water supply, etc.

DISINFECTION.

Various kinds of disinfection were practised, disinfection of soil by various kinds of chemical disinfectants such as Corrosine, sublimate Phenyle and its congeners, disinfection by emulsion of Kerosine oil or pesterine in soap solution and disinfection by heat and fumigation by burning Neem leaves.

Disinfection by dessication in a simple form has been advocated during the past three years and should be carefully carried out immediately after the evacuation of the houses and should be reported once again before re-occupation if the house has been vacant for more than two days. All grains liable to infection should be exposed to bright sun-light for at least a couple of hours.

To ensure that disinfection is thoroughly carried out it is desirable to entrust this work to a trained staff. For this purpose a few men attached to the permanent Conservancy staff in each place should be trained in the technique of disinfection so that they may be employed on disinfection work whenever necessary. Similar training should be given through Sanitary Inspector to a few village servants in all important villages. When the member of affected villages is large an itinerant gang may also be temporarily employed to practically demonstrate the method of disinfection to villages under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors.

INOCULATION.

Inoculation has been making its way against much opposition. To obtain full benefit from inoculation it should be resorted t

when the epidemic is in its incipient stage instead of when it is at its height as is the tendency at present.

"C O P Y."

M. K. Narayanaswamy

Deputy Commissioner,
Bangalore District.

MVP

22033

From Secy. to Govt.
The Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

69205

To

The Chief Secretary to the Govt:
of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore
Bangalore.

GEN & REV. SECTT.
21 APR 1921

Dated 18-4-1921

Despatched 19-4-1921

Received —

General No. C.33 & F 20-21

Enclosure No.

Forwards ~~xxx~~ Proposal in connection with Dr.Sreenivasa Rao's note on Plague Operations in the State.

CHIEF SECRETARY
III
PROTECTION BRANCH
21 APR 1921

Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District
Dated Chitaldrug, 18th April 1921

San 27-20-11.60

C. Venkata Rao Esquire B.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
C H I T A L D R U G.

To

K. Matthan Esquire B.A.,
Offg Chief Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
B A N G A L O R E.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No.376-85/Sany. dated 7th July 1920 calling for proposals in connection with Dr: Srinivasa Rao's note on plague operations in the State, I have the honor to state as follows:-

The measures contemplated in G.O.No.G.18690-706/San.92-18-19 dated 14th February 1920 may be broadly divided under the following hea

1. Destruction of rats.
2. Municipalities to make bye-laws for (i) the construction of rat proo houses in towns and (ii) control of grain trade in important grain centres.
3. Timely evacuation of infected localities.
4. Construction of sheds by municipalities to encourage evacuation.
5. Selection of camping grounds.
6. Inoculation.
7. Small isolation hospital with 6 beds close to dispensary.
8. A few men of conservancy staff to be trained in disinfection work an also a few village servants.
9. Popularisation of plague measures by means of lectures and pamphlets.
10. Provision of funds for plague preventive measures.

1. Destruction of rats:- This measure is beset with many practical difficulties though it aims at the removal of the root cause of the disease. The fecundity of rats is so high that it is useless to destroy a small number of them. Very little success can b achieved in this direction without the full co-operation and the continued efforts of all the people throughout the year. Rat destruction b means of trapping and poisoning will, however, be carried on in a few select localities such as Davangere, Harihar and Chitaldrug and the results watched.

2.(i) Construction of rat proof houses in towns:- This is a most difficult problem fo solution. A majority of houses, shops and godowns, not to speak of the houses in villages, consists of mud floors, walls and roofs serving as fertile places of rat breeding. These cannot be replaced by solid and hard materials and rendered rat proof without wholesale demolition and reconstruction on a large scale. Housing reform by way of wholesale demolition is evidently not possible from a financial point of view. Th only practical step that may be taken in this direction is to single ou such of the old houses as are capable of improvement and gradually induce the owners to effect necessary improvement on one side and to provide extensions with a view to encourage the movement of people especially the poorer classes from towns to extensions on the other. All the importa municipalities in the District will be requested to frame suitable bye-laws for housing [illegible] purposes.

Co-operative housing societies for house building should be formed i towns at least. The municipalities concerned should take the initiative in the matter. The societies should commence their operation by collecting and canvassing funds from private owners. The Government and the municipalities should also come to their aid in the earliest stage of their work, the Government and municipal aid taking the shape of grant of loans to these societies at a low rate of interest.

(ii) Control of grain trade in important grain centres:-This problem also

ents many difficulties. Almost every well-to-do ryot is a trader in
tural produce and the house of every well-to-do man is a granary.
form of buildings in towns where food stuffs are stored in con-
ble quantities may engage the immediate attention of the
palities and the types of construction outlined in para 6 of the
ferred to above may be enforced in respect of such building by
of suitable bye-laws.

Timely evacuation:- This method as pointed out in the G.O.referred to above is only effective if it is
ted to at the earliest opportunity when rats have been found dead in
ouse. The people are quite familiar,of course,with this measure and
e to it on their own initiative. But they do so generally when the
ease has established itself. This is mostly due to the delay caused in
uring hutting materials in a dry District like Chitaldrug where there
no forests abounding in bamboos. In order to secure timely evacuation
of infected towns and villages,Government should open a forest depot at
least in the District Head Quarters and stock sufficient quantity of hut-
ting materials and arrange for their supply free to the poor and at cost
price to others on requisitions from the Presidents of the Taluk Boards
and the municipalities concerned. The municipalities also will be reques
ed to have sufficient quantities of such materials in stock for emergen-
cies.

4. Construction of sheds by the municipalities to encourage evacuation
Th facilitate prompt evacuation,the municipalities will also be required
to construct sheds according to approved type designs and keep them in
good condition. It is enough for the present if 8 such sheds are con-
structed in the town of Davangere where the population is large and the
prevalence of the epidemic is very frequent and 4 in each of the remain-
ing municipalities.

5. Selection of camping grounds:- Suitable camping grounds are a great
desideratum at present in some of the
unicipalities and the municipalities concerned will be requested to take
mediate action in this direction by acquiring lands,if necessary.

6. Inoculation:- It is to be regretted that the people in the District
do not seem to have taken full advantage of it. The
ignorant and illiterate ought to be persuaded by explaining to them the
protection afforded by inoculation. The educated and the influential
leaders will do a great service to their less intelligent brothern,if the
should volunteer first to get themselves inoculated in order to show how
simple and painless is the operation. The only step the Government can
take at present in this direction is to have only such medical men in
charge of the local dispensaries as have training in inoculation work and
equip them with necessary appliances with a view to promote inoculation
especially in rural circles.

7. Provision of isolation wards close to dispensaries:-Every important
municipality in
the District should have small isolation wards in charge of the local Sub
Assistant Surgeons close to the dispensaries. The wards should be decent-
ly furnished and made as attractive as possible. 6 beds in the town o
Davangere and 2 in each of the town of Harihar and Chitaldrug may be
structed for the present.

8. Disinfection:- The practice is to allow the people themselves to
disinfect their houses at their own cost, under the
supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors and the results achieved are any-
thing but satisfactory. Besides,such disinfection is very rarely resorte
to at the commencement of the epidemic. The people usually reoccupy thei
infected houses without any disinfection. This state of things is partly
attributed to their indifference and want of knowledge in the technique
of disinfection. To partly remedy these defects a few men not less than
in number will be drawn from the permanent conservancy staff of each
municipality and trained in the techni of disinfection. They will be
employed on disinfection work wherever necessary,their places on the con-
servancy staff being temporarily filled up while they are so employed.
Similar training will also be given through the Sanitary Inspectors to
the village servants in important villages and the Panchayats. When a
large number of villages is affected an itinerant gang consisting of one

ostri and 10 coolies may also be employed to demonstrate the method of disinfection in the villages under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. The cost of the temporary establishments to be entertained for these works will be met from the funds to be placed at the disposal o the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. The cost of the disinfectants equired will be borne by the Taluk Boards or the municipalities as the ase may be. For each Taluk Board or municipality, the Presidents concern will be held responsible for stocking necessary apparatus and disinfectants in their offices for use.

9. Popularisation of plague measures by lectures and pamphlets:- A good deal of work will have to be done before a desire for better condition of things is created in the minds of the people especially in villages. This task o educating the people is really very difficult as there is no suitable agency available for this work. The local bodies should invite the help of voluntary workers to deliver lectures in the vernacular containing useful hints on ~~domestics~~ hygiene of hygiene and public health with special reference to plague. The services of the local Sub Assistant Surgeons and Sanitary Inspectors and of the Deputy Inspectors of @ vaccination may be utilised to the fullest extent for the dissemination of knowledge. District Medical and Health officer may arrange for a regular course of lectures through these officers by turns. He may also be requested to periodically contribute articles on public health to the local Vrittanta Ratnakara which has a wide publicity in the District and the Sanitary Commissioner to issue short pamphlets for distribution among the people. Charitable work should be encouraged as far as possible. In special cases the municipalities and the Taluk Boards may be permitted to spend small amounts for remunerating the lectures.

Another suggestion I would make is to publish a health supplement to the Mysore Gazette indicating sanitary measures, hints on practical sanitation, instructions to combat plague, influenza and other epidemics. Lecture on hygiene may also be published in the Health supplement. Any useful work done by private people any where may be recognised by publishing their names in this part of the Gazette. This will obviate the publishing of bulletins and pamphlets and serve as an authoritative publication.

10. Provision of funds:- A provision of Rs 1000 for every 10000 population is being made in the municipal budgets for epidemic charges. Copies of detailed statements showing the distribution of expenditure for plague prevention already sent to the Sanitary Commissioner are herein enclosed for your information.

11. The measures advocated in the G.O. referred to above mostly apply to the municipal areas and a good deal of work will have to be undertaken by the municipalities and sufficient pressure brought to bear on private enterprise. The Presidents of municipalities have been requested to submit individual proposals of the municipal councils on the lines indicated above in respect of these measures and on receipt of the same they will be forwarded to Government for sanction wherever necessary.

A good deal of work will have to be done in the villages also by persuasion, instruction and prosecution if necessary. Instances are not wanting where the good intentions of Government have been frustrated by the people after the measures being popularised by means of lectures and pamphlets. Some coercive measures are necessary to create a kind of moral fear in the minds of indifferent people who are unwilling or slow to adopt the measures suggested. For this purpose the provisions under the Village Sanitation Rules in respect of house construction and prevention of epidemics should be modified and the penalty prescribed for the breach of the provisions be enhanced. These coercive measures shall, of course, be exercised by the local authorities only on very rare occasions. Suitable instructions on the lines indicated above have been issued to all Presidents of municipalities and Taluk Boards.

I request that the above proposals may be kindly approved.

I have the honor to be,
S I R,
Your most obedient servant,

tement showing the distribution of plague expenditure out of State grant and District Funds during 1920-21 and thereafter for 5 years in the Coimbatore district

	Details of charges	Expenditure during 1920-21.		Forecast of expenditure for the next 5 years.		Remarks
		State Funds	District Funds	State Funds	District Funds	
1	Establishment charges	(a) 1,037		(b) 6900		(a) To be paid from plague Funds towards the pay of the sanitary inspectors of the frontier taluks
2	Shed materials	-		-	500	
3.	Construction of sheds.	-		-	450	(b) Rs 900 is proposed to be met from State Funds for small establishments for temporary periods for attending on plague patients disinfection of houses &c in rural parts, in addition to the contribution towards the pay of the frontier sanitary inspectors:
4.	Cost of Disinfectants	-	800	-	3375	
5.	Dieting charges	-	-	-	450	
6.	Purchase of country medicines	-	-	-	450	
7	Other charges.	-	90	-	450	(c) The approximate expenditure to be incurred year during the current year
	Total	1,037	(c) 890	6900	5675	

Sd/ V. Vedamuyasachari
for President.

"Copy
Secretary
President"

ent showing the distribution of plague Expenditure out of municipal funds during 1920-21 and thereafter for 5 years in the Chitaldrug District.

		Expenditure during 1920-21							Forecast of Expenditure for the next 5 years							
	Name of Municipalities	Establishment Charges	Shed Materials	Construction of sheds	Cost of disinfectants	Dieting charges	Purchase of country medicines	other Charges	Establishment Charges	Shed Materials	Construction of sheds	Cost of disinfectants	Dieting Charges	Purchase of country medicines	other Charges	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Chitaldrug	150	200	200	100	250	50	50	750	1000	1000	500	1250	250	250	
2	Davangere	100	300	100	150	100	100	150	500	1500	500	750	500	500	750	
3	Harihar	100	300	100	150	100	100	150	500	1500	500	750	500	500	750	
4	Challakere	—	100	—	30	—	20	50	200	150	150	150	50	100	200	
5	Hiriyur	—	100	—	20	—	—	—	100	150	50	100	—	50	50	
6	Hosadurga	—	100	—	20	—	—	—	150	150	100	100	—	100	150	
7	Holalkere	—	100	—	30	—	20	—	150	500	100	100	~~100~~	100	50	
8	Jagalur	—	100	—	10	—	10	—	100	100	100	100	—	100	100	
9	Molkalmuru	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	50	100	50	100	—	25	50	
10	Nayakanahatty	—	30	—	10	—	10	—	—	100	—	50	—	50	50	
11	Nayakonda	—	30	—	10	—	10	~~100~~	—	~~100~~	—	50	—	50	50	
12	Malebennur	—	30	—	10	—	10	—	—	100	—	50	—	50	50	
	Total	350	1410	400	565	450	355	400	2500	5450	2550	2800	2300	1875	2500	

Copy
Vedavyasachar

sd. V. Vedavyasachar
for Deputy Commissioner

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Office of the Deputy Commissioner, [illegible] - 22927

Kadur District,

Dated Chikmagalur, 2nd May 1921.

San
27-20
12

From,

K. Mylar Rao, Esquire., B.A., B.L.,

Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.

To

K, Matthan Esquire., B.A.,

offg. Chief Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 376-85 of the 7th July 1920, inviting attention to Government Order No. G. 18690-706 Sanitary 92-18-16 of the 14th February 1920, calling for proposals on the recommendations made re plague preventive measures, I have the honor to submit herewith a memo containing my proposals in the matter.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

K. Mylar Rao

for Deputy Commissioner,

Kadur District.

C.M.K.

BR (absentia Cantt.)

70434

WD.0463—GPB—3,00,000—21-7-17—S.

191

From

President,
District Board

To

Kadur District

The Chief Secretary
to Government of
Mysore

Dated

Despatched

Bangalore
2nd May 20.

Received

General No. C. 421. LB

No.

Enclosure No. One Ch Statt

GEN & REV. SEC
4 MAY 1921

Submitting the ~~accounts~~ West
the proposal re:- The
Plague preventive measure

W.M.O.
SECRETARIAT
INFORMATION BRANCH.
4 MAY 1921

Memo showing the proposals for giving effect to the recommendations made in Government Order No. G. 1869C 706 San. 92-18-16 dated 14th February 1921, re the Plague preventive measures:-

****

(1) Anti- rat campain (Paras 5 and 6 of Government Order). The advantages of rat destruction are already gene: -ly understood still, propagandic work may be continued through the Sanitary Agency during their Tours and at large gatherings such as Jatras, Shandies etc.,

In the Municipal Towns where wholesale storage of grain is done, the Municipal Councils may be asked to frame a set of By-laws making it penal to use wholesale grain de- pots for residential purposes also. The measure is not like: to secure the cooperation of the people and to work success- fully in practice.

(2) Evacuation of infected houses :-

The facilities now afforded by Government for evacuation are:-

(1) Supply of bamboos, free of cost to the poor and at cost price to others,

(2) To keep ready a few substantially built houses and (3) To reserve camping grounds in Towns and importa Villages and arrange for water supply etc. Evacuation is generally, voluntarily resorted to in rural areas when rat begin to die and there are unmistakable signs of infection People have understood its advantages and without even bein asked to do so, they camp out in their fields or at some other convenient place. Supply of hutting materials, as at present , may continue, the cost being borne by the Munici- palities in Municipal areas and by the District Board in rural places. In large and populous places, a few permanen sheds may also be put up for the ready evacuation of the

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houses which first get infected with a view to prevent if possible the spread of the outbreak. Camping grounds may also be provided in the case of large villages and arrangemen made for water supply by sinking wells. These details have t be worked out with reference to each village or town.

(3) Disinfection of evacuated and infected houses:-

Disinfection by dessication in a simple form has been recommended. People are not unwilling to do this. The Village Panchayets, the village Improvement Committees, and the Patels may be directed to see that no evacuated hous is occupied, before it is disinfected by dessication.

In Municipal Towns, a few sweepers may be trained to do this work and each of such trained men may be given a small allowance of one rupee a month during the off season and 3 or 4 during the working season. Attempts may be made by the Sanitary Agency to train the Villagers also. The time honored practice of sweeping and whitewashing the house before they are occupied has fortunately not died out and th Villagers generally do so before they reoccupy a house which is vacated.

(4) Inoculation:-

A special Medical Officer may be posted for the work, if plague prevails in a number of places at one and the same time and the Local Medical Officer is unable to attend to it in addition to his own duties. In Villages, whe evacuation is easy, this is preferred to inoculation. Notwithstandung so many years of education, inoculation has not become popular and a lot of persuasion is found to be necessary, before it is submitted to. In the case of poor people rewards may also be offered, as is done now, to induce them to submit to it and also to compensate them for loss of work during the period they are unable to attend to it on account

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of the effects of inoculation.

(5) Isolation Hospital.

As ordered by Government the Municipal towns with a population of 5000 and upwards should have a small Isolation Hospital. The initial cost may be met from State Funds and the maintenance charges distributed in the same proportionn in which the charges of Local Fund Dispensaries are ordered to be met.

(6) Amount required for expenses.

(Paras 12 and 13 of Government Order)

The statements desired by the Sanitary Commissioner are being got prepared and will be forwarded to him before the 7th May. It took some time to get the necessary details from the several local bodies.

for Deputy Commissioner,
Kadur District.

C.M.K.

DIARY No. 2.5.325.

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated the 3rd June *192 1.*

No. G.C 503-48
Enc. Loo

San 27-20
H 13.

02087
GEN & REV. SECT.
3 - JUN 1921

From

A. K. PANI, Esq., D.P.H., etc.,
Offg. Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

K. Matthan, Esq., B.A.,
Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir,

With reference to para 12 of Government Order No. G. 18690-706/San. 92-18-16 dated the 14th February 1920, I have the honor to state that the Deputy Commissioners were requested to furnish a detailed statement showing the distribution of plague expenditure under certain specified heads as required by Government. Of the statements received till now from various districts only those from Kolar and Chitaldrug furnish full particulars in respect of the expenditure incurred for 1920-21 and of the forecast for the next 5 years. The statements received for the remaining districts being very incomplete in spite of efforts to get full information, do not serve any purpose. I however submit a statement of expenditure during 1918-19 and 1919-20 kindly furnished by the Comptroller.

2. Further, I beg to note that the provisions of paragraphs 14 and 22 in the rules laid down by Government for combating epidemics in rural and urban areas (Vide G.O. No.21371-402/San.101-17-12 dated the 25th March 1919) appear to me to meet all requirements so far as plague preventive measures also are concerned.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant.

From

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

The Chief Secretary to Govt
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Dated 3-6-21

Despatched 3-6-21.

Received

General No. S.C.503-48

No.

Enclosure No. 2

SUBJECT.

Submitting statement of expenditure in connection with plague preventive measures during 1918-19- and 1919-20.

Statement Showing The Districtwar Charges under "plague and other Epidemic" Charges for the Year 1918-19.

Districts	July 18	August 18	September 18	October 18	November 18	December 18	January 19	February 19	March 19	April 19	May 19	June 19	Total
Late Huzur Treasury				6600 - -	5265 11 1		14 - -						11,879 11 1
Kolar District "	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	3010 - -	14 1 -	199 15 5	255 8 10	153 12 -	10 - -	19 9 -	10 - -	16 10 10	3,719 9 1
Tumkur " "					1048 - -	689 5 8	602 11 9		14 3 6	45 - -			2,399 4 11
Shimoga " "	6 - -	6 - -	36 - -	1840 - -	2455 8 -	174 4 10	57 5 4	606 8 -	50 - -			9 8 -	5,241 2 2
Kadur "				100 - -	1443 9 -	832 4 6	151 6 -			84 1 1		303 2 -	2,914 6 7
Chitaldurg " "				1730 - -	3330 - -	83 - 3	371 1 4						5,514 1 7
My Sore " "	14 6 5	18 - -		2168 -	1315 - -	6275 3 6	2611 13 3	22 - -		25 - -	25 - -	1617 6 11	14,091 14 1
Hassan " "	201 4 9			1259 1	2643 12 5	561 8 4			65 12 -				4,731 7 5
Accts Audit	1095	6713 10 9	22 1 -	1884 7 -	3014 10 -	89 12 -	7454 4 -	1260 7 5	193 - -	2 - -			21,729 4 2
A. G. of Madras								1551 14 -		242 1			1,794 2 -
Total.	1326 11 2	6747 10 9	68 1 -	18,591 8 11	20,530 3 6	8905 6 6	11,518 2 6	3594 9 5	332 15 6	417 14 1	35 - -	1946 11 9	74,014 14 1 / 7-8-014-15-1
Transfers and Journals :- Add or Deduct						-331 9 9	627 5 1			176 10 1	1 9 9	-4725 7 10	-4251 8 8
Grand Total	1326 11 2	6747 10 9	68 1 -	18,591 8 11	20,530 3 6	8573 12 9	12,145 7 7	3594 9 5	332 15 6	594 8 2	36 9 9	-2778 12 1	69,763 6 5 / ~~7-3-763-6-5~~

Comptroller's office
Dated 9th May 1921

M. A. Kamalakara
Assistant Comptroller

Statement Showing the District wise Charges under "plague and other Epidemic" Charges for the year 1919-20

Districts	July 19	August 19	September 19	October 19	November 19	December 19	January 20	February 20	March 20	April 20	May 20	June 20.	Total.
State Huzur Treasury				5000 - -		61 5 4	115 - -		5166 - -	166 15 7	178 15 4	367 3 4	11,055 7 7
Solar District —"—	10 - -	10 - -	46 12 4		19 10 10	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	10 - -	156 7 2
Tumkur " "										29 - -		2 - -	31 - -
Shimoga " "	6 - -						12 11 6	84 12 -		50 13 -			154 4 6
Kadur " "	102 - -	15 - -					30 5 -					281 - -	428 5 -
Chitaldurg " "									100 - -		100 - -		200 - -
Mysore " "			39 2 -				13,06 7 4		5874 10 4		699 3 8	1494 1 2	9413 8 6
Hassan " "									125 - -	60 - -		85 99	270 9 9
One - Audit	4691 - 11	2137 1 2		31 12 -	6063 5 1		1181 4 -	1062 4 -				6829 - 9	20,995 11 11
A. G. & Madras						560 4 -						4,222 2 -	4,782 6 -
Total	4809 - 11	2162 1 2	85 14 4	5031 12 -	5082 15 11	631 9 4	2655 11 10	1157 - -	11,275 10 4	316 12 7	988 3 -	13,291 1 -	47,487 12 5
Remarks & Adjustments Add or deduct						-5000 - -				- 8 -	- 215 4 3	- 3 8 9	- 5218 5 -
Grand Total	4809 - 11	2162 1 2	85 14 4	5031 12 -	5082 15 11	-4368 6 8	2655 11 10	1157 - -	11,275 10 4	317 4 7	772 4 9	13,287 8 3	42269 7 5

Comptroller's Office
Dated 9th May 1921.

Assistant Comptroller

No. 82 Dis Le 576 L:B
21.5.22
Dai 27-20-1492
RECD 20 MAY 1922
LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

Office of the Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District,
Dated, Mysore, the 13th May 22.

From

P. F. Bowring, Esq., J.P.,
Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District,
M y s o r e.

To

A. V. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department,
B a n g a l o r e.

Sir;

With reference to para 14 of G.O.No.G.1809C-706/San.92-18-16 dated 14th February 1920 and subsequent reminders calling for proposals for giving effect to recommendations made in the above regarding the adoption of Plague Preventive Measures, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. The measures which are recommended in the above Government order may be summarised as (1)Anti-rat campaign (2)thorough and timely evacuation of infected localities (3)Disinfection of infected places (4)Inoculation (5)Construction of Isolation Hospitals (6)Employment of ~~infected~~ disinfection establishment. The Government in their above order have indicated the lines on which the above measures should be carried out.

In connection with anti-rat measure, it is clear of that the real anti-plague measure is the "dissociation of man from rats". In order to achieve this end the use of rat traps and rat poisons has been recommended in addition to the "lessening of food and shelter" for rats. As -- noticed by Government, this measure cannot be effectively carried out either by Government or the local bodies without the efforts of the people themselves. The matter of carrying on a campaign against rats has therefore be left to the people themselves, supplying them with rat -- traps and rat poisons. It is also suggested by the Government that --

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From The Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District,
M y s o r .

To The Secretary to the Government
of H.H. the Mharajá of Mysore,
Revenue Department, Bangalore

Dated } 13th May 1922
Despatched }

Received 15 MAY 1922

General No. D2 A's 4562-13

No.

Enclosure No. nil

Subject.

Submitting opinion anent the adoption of Plague Preventive Measures.

every large Municipality may frame bye-laws for insisting upon houses, shops, godowns and markets being rendered rat-proof and that in places which are important grain centres the Municipal Councils concerned should take action to control the grain trade on the lines suggested by the -- Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. These measures may be tried in selected Municipal Areas.

4. Under evacuation the points for consideration are (1) Thorough evacuation of the infected houses and removal of everything in the house to facilitate disinfection. As the epidemic is amidst us for over 20 years, the people have well understood the salutary effects of timely evacuation which is resorted to in the majority of cases as soon as signs of infection become visible. Owing to the temporary nature of the sheds put up by the people, the sheds are not generally strong and commodious. The removal of all moveables to sheds is therefore neither convenient nor possible. At the time of disinfecting the houses, it may be laid down that all the articles should be removed and the houses fully emptied so that there may be thorough disinfection.

(2) The time limit of two months for reoccupation after evacuation may prove a hardship particularly during the rainy season. It may be made applicable to cases in which plague is virulent and is prolonged. In other ordinary cases, the houses may be permitted to be reoccupied after disinfection.

(3) As regards the supply of bamboos, they may continue to be supplied as heretofore. There will be delay and much difficulty in sending these articles in time to distant places, particularly rural areas. In some cases the disease will have subsided by the time, the supply is -- received.

(4) The construction of plague sheds in Municipalities may not be a practicable measure as most of the Municipal Councils are not in a condition to meet the cost of construction, upkeep and supervision of these sheds to the required extent for the use of both patients and -- their contacts. The attitude of the people is not generally favourable to the idea of segregation, though such sheds may be useful to the poor and destitute patients.

(5) The selection of camping grounds wherever possible deserves attention and necessary action has to be taken in consultation with the Sanitary Commissioner.

5. Disinfection:- The proposed method of disinfection by dessication does not seem to require much technical knowledge. As suggested in the Government order the infected houses may be disinfected both after evacuation and before reoccupation.

6. Inoculation:- This measure has not attained as much popularity as it ought to do. When plague breaks out simultaneously in several places, it may not also be convenient to find trained men to perform inoculation. As observed by Government the measure is steadily making progress.

7. Isolation Hospitals:- The construction and maintenance of these institutions in municipal areas with a population of 5000 and upwards is possible only where funds are available. Under the present financial condition, this measure is not possible as the execution of several equally important and urgent sanitary works such as water supply and drainage projects are given up for paucity of funds.

8. The proposals regarding the training of men attached to the conservancy staff and of village servants in disinfection work as well as the employment of temporary gang when the number of infected villages is large are worth a trial and may be adopted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner,

Mysore District.